

Office of Nuclear Smuggling Detection and Deterrence NSDD Daily File Requirements Specification¹

Rev 2.5, September 2021

LA-UR-21-29246

¹ At this time, this guideline does not apply to NSDD-purchased RPMs installed in Russia.

Revisions

0.0, 10/2006	Initial Final Version
0.1, 3/27/2007	Revision to make time required and mention preferred directory structure. Per PL CI-CR-SNL-3.
0.2, 6/6/2007	Revision to ensure agreement with Daily File Lane Name Guidelines: the SLD program will be using the ISO 3166 A-2 Country Codes rather than the FIPS Standard from this point forward.
1.0, 8/2008	Revision to include Aspect examples, correct typos and mistakes, add lines per LANL change requests, and include firmware modifications.
2.0, 6/2009	Incorporated SLD Lane Naming Guidelines Rev 0.2 (2-2008). Re-titled document. Removed Rapiscan Protocol information in Appendix A to separate Rapiscan ICD documents. Moved Appendix B Equipment List to Appendix A. Updated references to version field. Modified requirements containing “should” to remove optionality.
2.1, 4/2011	Updated Section 3, first paragraph of section 4, section 4.5; clarified use of phrase “Daily File filename” throughout document; updated Appendix.
2.2, 4/2013	Updated link to ISO website; replaced all references to “TSA” with “Rapiscan”; added MDS134B and MDS134C to Rapiscan Equipment list; updated MDS Daily File filename information in section 4.4 and Appendix A.
2.3, 6/2015	Updated Section 4.4 with allowances for 7 characters in select MDS units. Appendix A updated with new MDS information; accounting for MD134R5 addition. Updated for new Polimaster Units in section 4.4 and Appendix A. Updated to remove SLD language and replace with NSDD.
2.4, 12/2020	Integrated COMMON requirements and specifications. Updated Figure 1 to NSDD. Updated ISO 3166 link. Added port type to section 4.2. General language and clarity updates.
2.5, 09/2021	Updated Appendix A. Naming convention changed to include port of entry type and updated port of entry list. Included table of content. Included Appendix B, “Daily File Naming Convention Quick Reference Guide.”

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1.0 Introduction

The Department of Energy's (DOE's) National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) operates the Nuclear Smuggling Detection and Deterrence (NSDD) Program. The NSDD Program installs radiation detection systems (RDSs) at border crossings, airports, seaports, and other points of entry to detect, disrupt, and investigate the smuggling of radiological and nuclear (R/N) material before those materials can be used against the United States or its interests.

Generally speaking, each RDS consists of three main elements: (1) radiation portal monitors (RPMs) for primary inspections, (2) hand-held radiation detection and identification equipment for secondary inspections, and (3) a Central Alarm Station (CAS) that uses servers and other hardware to integrate information from RDS equipment and displays the information to a user. The user, or front line officer (FLO), will then use this information to adjudicate alarms.

As the NSDD Program has expanded and matured, data management has become an increasingly important focus. NSDD has recognized the need to understand the types of data its systems produce, the information that data provides, how data can best be used, what data can and should be saved, and what data can and should be shared. The purpose of this document is to define standard requirements for daily files to better facilitate data gathering, data analysis, and data sharing.

The data collected from the RPMs are described in separate interface control documents (ICDs) specific to the version of the RPM firmware.

The information in this document replaces that in the following baselined document.

- “Guidelines for Lane and Portal Designations for Conformity with Daily File Standards Core and Megaports Installations,” Rev 2.0, February 2008

2.0 Daily Files

The daily file is the RPM-generated data set combined with a date and time stamp from the communications system (computer/server/data concentrator). It contains complete information related to radiation measurements, RPM occupancy, RPM configuration parameters, and RPM operational status. These data, often called status of health data, are mission-critical in that when analyzed, they convey information that assist the FLO in his or her decision about how to adjudicate alarms (dismiss the alarm or conduct secondary inspection). Analysis of these files also demonstrates whether the equipment is working or is being used properly and can help calculate the frequency of innocent alarms. The following sections of this document include complete descriptions of the file, specific formatting and naming requirements, and guidelines pertaining to daily file downloading and analysis.

3.0 Lane Designations, Lane Names, and CAS Display Names

The country manager (CM) shall be responsible for ensuring (1) that a lane designation, a lane name, and an initial CAS display name are defined for each RPM lane and provided to the installation contractor and (2) that the daily file filenames comply with this specification. Deviation from this specification requires approval of the contracting officer's representative (COR). The CM is responsible for ensuring that the Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) database has the current lane designation, lane name, and display name to facilitate continued NSDD support, such as NSDD help desk activities. The lane designation, lane name, and CAS display name will be included in the site-specific design requirements document (DRD).

3.1 Lane Designations

New sites in the NSDD Program must have lane designations (daily file filename Field #3) consistent with this format. An example is “L001.” The lane designation, combined with the country designation and the site designation, will serve

key program-wide functions. The lane designation provides the cross-link between the LANL Configuration Management RPM Database and the Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) Data Portal.

3.2 Lane Names

In addition to the lane designation, the CM shall ensure that the site-specific DRD identifies a unique name for each lane that describes the lane's location. This is the name that will be used to refer to the lane during design, installation, and training discussions. An example would be "Export Gate Lane 1."

3.3 CAS Display Names

In addition to the lane designation, the CM shall ensure that the site-specific DRD identifies a unique name that is shorter than 15 characters for each lane that will be used when referring to the lane on the CAS interface. At installations where the CAS does not allow for configuration of the display name, this may be the same as the lane designation. At installations where the CAS allows for configuration of the display name, this may be the same as the lane designation, the lane name, or something different that better suits the partner country's needs. Where possible, the lane designation should be included in the CAS display name to allow for data mapping during daily file data analysis.

4.0 Daily File Filenames

The daily file filename is unique and corresponds to a single lane at a site. The daily file and daily file filename are created by the CAS software. The daily file filename consists of seven fields that are defined below. Fields #1–#5 will be included in the site-specific DRD.

During Site Inspection and Testing (SIT) of NSDD sites, it will be confirmed that the daily file filenames are in accordance with the current version of this document. Any errors found post-SIT will be corrected during Final Inspection and Turnover (FIT).

Filenames shall be of the following form. See Figure 1.

- <Field#1>_<Field#2>_<Field#3>_<Field#4>_<Field#5>_<Field#6>.<Field#7>

Each field is separated by one underscore (" _ ") exactly; spaces or dashes **shall not** be substituted for the underscore. Fields are case-sensitive and **shall not** include quotes, spaces, periods, or underscores. Each field has a length requirement, which is shown in the sections below as a number of characters.

An example filename for Rapiscan monitors is **GR_PiraeusVC_L001_Tvm251_v024_2020-05-07.txt**.

An example filename for Aspect monitors is **UA_KuchurganVC_L001_YTR-1A_v020_2020-05-07.txt**.

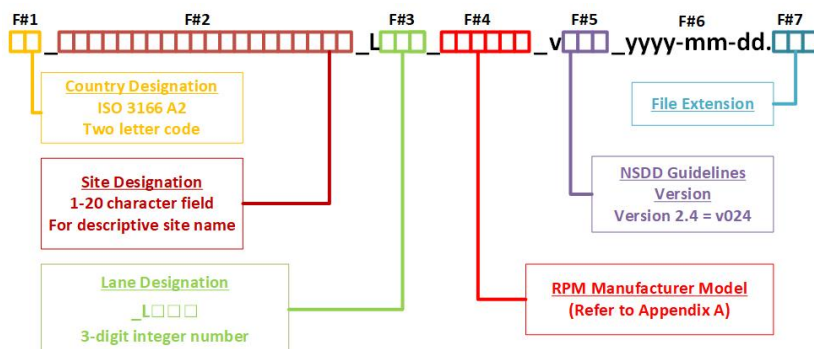


Figure 1. Filename field format.

4.1 Field #1

<Field#1> is the country designation; length is **2 characters**.

Each country shall have a single unique name. This is to be determined by the CM and approved by configuration management. The default shall be the ISO 3166 A2 two-letter code. For example, **GR** stands for Greece and **UA** stands for Ukraine. The full list of codes can be found at <https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#search/code/>.

4.2 Field #2

<Field#2> is the site designation; length is **1 to 20 characters**.

Each site shall have a single unique name within a country (i.e., using both **PiraeusSP** and **PortOfPiraeusSP** or **KuchurganVC** and **KuchurganVC** to designate the same site will cause problems). This field will be determined by the NSDD CM and will be approved by configuration management.

All new implementation site designations **shall have an abbreviated port of entry type** appended to the end of the site name (i.e., KuchurganVC, where VC is Vehicle Crossing). Legacy or older sites do not need to change their naming convention to abide to this guidance. This provides information useful for understanding the site characteristics at a glance.

Port of entry types and other locations include the following.

- **VC:** Vehicle Crossing
- **CP:** Checkpoint
- **SP:** Seaport
- **AP:** Airport
- **RC:** Rail Crossing
- **FP:** Ferry Port
- **FC:** Ferry Crossing
- **MDS:** Mobile Detection System
- **PC:** Pedestrian Crossing
- **PP:** Passenger Port
- **CW:** Country Wide
- **RP:** River Port
- **WH:** Warehouse
- **TC:** Training Center
- **Other:** Other

4.3 Field #3

<Field#3> is the lane designation; length is **4 characters**.

Each RPM at a site shall have a unique designation. This field shall consist of a capital “L” followed by a three-digit number. For example, **L000**, **L001**...up to **L999**.

4.4 Field #4

<Field#4> denotes the equipment model designator.

Each model of equipment shall have a unique descriptor that is determined by the configuration control board. Examples include the following.

- Tvm251 for a Rapiscan VM 250 RPM with heater
- YTR-1A for an Aspect Yantar 1A
- PM5B10 for a Polimaster Vehicle RPM

Appendix A provides a list of equipment models and the corresponding program-approved equipment field entry codes.

4.5 Field #5

<Field#5> is the version number; length is **4 characters**.

For Rapiscan RPMs, the designator shall be a lowercase “v” followed by a three-digit number. The three-digit number refers to the version of this document’s specification. The first two digits are the major version and the last digit is the minor version. For example, specification Version 2.5 shall be identified in the version field as “v025.” Examples include v001, v010, v020, v021...v025.

For Aspect RPMs, the CAS software is hardcoded to use “v020” and is not editable.

Note: The DRD should match the lanes and ignore any guidance document that may come out between the DRD and site installation.

4.6 Field #6

<Field#6> is the date; length is **10 characters**.

The date shall be dash-delimited and of the form yyyy-mm-dd. Leading zeroes shall be used to fill in the fields. For example, May 7, 2020 would be **2020-05-07**.

4.7 Field #7

<Field#7> is the file extension; length is **greater than or equal to 1 character**.

The daily file is generated as an ASCII-encoded text file. File extensions are not standardized. However, many file types have well-known extensions that are used by convention. For example, text files typically have a “.txt” extension.

Stored daily files will be saved or outputted as “.txt” files and archived in a directory structure as outlined below.

5.0 Daily File Directory Structure

Files can be stored in any directory structure that the communications system provider finds convenient. An example directory structure is country\site\year\month\day with files for all RPMs stored in the same folder.

Note: The directory structure is not a substitute for the fields in the filename.

C:\GR\PiraeusVC\L001_Tvm250_v024_2020-04-06.txt is **not** an acceptable file structure or filename for a Rapiscan monitor.

C:\UA\KuchurganVC\L001_YTR-1A_v024_2020-04-06.txt is **not** an acceptable file structure or filename for an Aspect monitor.

Examples of acceptable file structures and filenames include the following.

- C:\GR\Piraeus\2020\04\06\GR_PiraeusVC_L001_Tvm250_v024_2020-04-06.txt
- C:\UA\Kuchurgan\2020\04\06\UA_KuchurganVC_L001_YTR-1A_v024_2020-04-06.txt

6.0 Daily File Record Format

Each line in the daily file consists of fields that are comma-delimited. A detailed specification overview of the data stream can be found in the ICD.

<Field#1>,<Field#2>,<Field#3>CRLF

6.1 Field #1

<Field#1> is the data stream.

This field shall consist of the exact data stream received from the RPM with trailing white space removed, as defined in the ICD for the specific model and firmware version of the RPM.

6.2 Field #2

<Field#2> is the time.

The time shall be dash-delimited and of the form hh-mm-ss.sss.

6.3 Field #3

<Field#3> is for other information (optional).

This is a space for anything else that a special situation may require. An example is the GPS information from the Bahamas straddle carrier. Zero or more comma-delimited fields may follow behind the carriage return line feed (CRLF).

6.4 End-of-Line Characters

Each line is terminated by a CRLF character sequence.

7.0 COMMON Daily Files

COMMON daily files (CDFs) are similar to the RPM daily file described in the previous sections; however, they serve a different function. Developed by the NSDD Program, the Communications Systems Monitor, or COMMON Tool, assesses the status of communications systems by collecting data about these systems. The CDF is a text file in JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) that stores state of health data collected each day for configured devices of communications systems. These items can include networked sensors, computers, cameras, network equipment, software and process, and databases. All of the data collected by COMMON and stored in the local COMMON database are written to the CDF for future analysis, which will assist in determining trends, issues, and the overall system performance of NSDD communications systems. The following sections describe the data collected by COMMON and how these data are represented and formatted in the CDFs. CDFs may or may not be installed at a site, and the CM should be consulted and should determine if COMMON should be installed and configured.

7.1 COMMON File Naming

CDFs are automatically named by COMMON based on the configuration of the system. CDFs are generated using the country code and site name, which are entered into the COMMON configuration. Additionally, there is a date added to the end of the filename. For example, if the country code is “GR,” the site name is “PiraeusVC,” and the date is November 1, 2020, then the daily file name would be “GR_PiraeusVC_2020_11_01.json” with a different date in YYYY_MM_DD format that changes for each day a CDF is generated.

7.2 COMMON Daily File Fields

This section describes the CDF fields in detail.

7.2.1 Identification Fields

The CDF contains five fields. The version, countryCode, siteName, day, and records fields are all contained at the top of the document.

- **version:** The version of COMMON that generated the daily file. The version # field was added in COMMON 1.3.
- **countryCode:** The country code of the country where the software is running; used in generating daily file names.
- **siteName:** The site name of the site where the software is running; used in generating daily file names.
- **day:** The day for which this daily file contains data.
- **records:** Items of interest that COMMON collects and maintains. Each record contains the “collector” name (label), type, the values collected, and the timestamp.

7.2.2 Records Collector Fields

device.Memory

device.Disk

device.CPUUsage

device.NICUsage

device.Uptime

device.LastBootTime

device.Processes

system.Ping

device.InstalledApplications

device.Services

device.DatabaseSize (not used)

device.SystemErrors

device.ApplicationErrors

device.DatabaseSize

device.UPS

device.DiskSpeed

device.Configuration

device.SMART

7.2.3 Collector Descriptions

The following are the types of collectors that are used by COMMON.

1. **Memory**—The amount of free random-access memory (RAM) on a computer.
2. **Disk**—The total capacity of a logical disk volume and its free and used space.
3. **CPUUsage**—Percentage of CPU cycles being used by all CPUs on a computer.
4. **NICUsage**—The percentage of available bandwidth currently being used in bits per second.
5. **Uptime**—The total uptime since a computer was last rebooted.
6. **LastBootTime**—The last time a computer was rebooted.
7. **Processes**—List of processes and the amount of CPU (in percentage) being used.
8. **Ping**—The device's IP address, the last time COMMON attempted to ping a device on the network, whether it was successful, and the average response time of the ping in milliseconds. The "Name" field contains the name assigned to the device within COMMON. The "MAC" field indicates the MAC address of the device, if it can be obtained. The "MAC" field will be empty if the MAC address is unknown. Both the "Name" and the "MAC" fields were added as of COMMON 1.4.
9. **InstalledApplications**—List of installed applications on a computer and their version numbers.
10. **Services**—List of running services on a computer.
11. **SystemErrors**—System errors from a computer generated by the Microsoft Windows Event Log.
12. **ApplicationErrors**—Application errors from a computer that were generated by the Microsoft Windows Event Log.
13. **DatabaseSize**—Size of database(s) on a given computer in megabytes. Database systems may have multiple database and be Microsoft SQL Server, Oracle, or PostgreSQL.
14. **UPS**—Amount of runtime remaining on an uninterruptable power supply (UPS) for a UPS being monitored and controlled by a Windows computer. UPS devices using third party software, such as APC Powerchute, cannot be monitored by COMMON.
15. **DiskSpeed**—Number of read/write requests that had to be queued to a logical volume. Values should be between 0 and 2. Values larger than 2 indicate difficulty reading/writing to the disk, indicating the possibility of disk problems such as bad sectors, which requires the hard disk controller to find alternate sectors to store data increasing the read/write queue length of a particular disk.
16. **Configuration**—The COMMON configuration is inserted into the daily file at the time of the configuration change. The COMMON configuration also appears as the first record in the first day's daily file of each month. If the configuration wasn't changed, the record contains the timestamp of the configuration change.
17. **SMART**—Self-Monitoring Analysis and Reporting Technology (SMART) data for drives on the machine.

7.2.4 Type Field

The type field is used to categorize data collector types and how they are stored and referenced in the COMMON database. Each type of collector has a unique Type ID to reference the category of data being collected. See Table 1.

Table 1. COMMON Collector Type IDs.

Collector Type	Type ID
Memory	0
Disk	1
CPUUsage	2
NICUsage	3
Uptime	4
LastBootTime	5
Processes	6
Ping	7
Installed Applications	8
Services	9
DatabaseSize (not used)	10
SystemErrors	11
ApplicationErrors	12
DatabaseSize	13
UPS	14
DiskSpeed	15
Configuration	16
SMART	17

8.0 Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition
Daily File	A copy of the data stream that is produced by the RPM. It will consist of all portal data combined with a date and time stamp produced for a 24-hour period generated by the CAS.
Radiation Portal Monitor (RPM)	A nuclear (and other radioactive material) detection instrument with two fixed pillars placed opposite of each other that create a lane that measures gamma and neutron radiation levels in union with occupancies. Lanes are configured for vehicle, rail, and pedestrian traffic. Pedestrian lanes may only have a single pillar monitor.

Appendix A: Equipment

The NSDD Program requires that every character, or field, within the daily file complies with the naming conventions found in this document. This appendix provides a list of equipment field entries for the different manufacturers' models of RPMs for use in Field #4. **This list is not intended to be a list of all NSDD-approved monitor types.** If the installed RPM type cannot be found in this list, contact the DOE CM for guidance.

Note: For Rapiscan monitors, the last number indicates an NSDD-specified configuration identifier.

A.1 Rapiscan RPMs

- Tpm70x—All Rapiscan Pedestrian RPMs
 - Tpm700 = Rapiscan SLDP (dual-pillar pedestrian monitor)
 - Tpm701 = Rapiscan SLD1P (single-pillar pedestrian monitor)
 - Tpm702 = Rapiscan SLD1PX (single-pillar pedestrian monitor with extra lead shielding)
 - Tpm703 = Rapiscan SLDPX (dual-pillar pedestrian monitor with collimation)
- Tvm25x—All Rapiscan Vehicle RPMs
 - Tvm250 = Rapiscan SLDV (dual-pillar vehicle monitor)
 - Tvm251 = Rapiscan SLDVH (dual-pillar vehicle monitor with heater)
 - Tvm252 = Rapiscan SLDVS (dual-pillar vehicle monitor—short)
 - Tvm253 = Rapiscan SLDVHSS (dual-pillar vehicle monitor—stainless steel)
 - Tvm254 = Rapiscan CM263 (dual-pillar straddler monitor)
 - Tvm255 = Rapiscan MRDIS
 - Tvm256 = Used for both:
 - Rapiscan SLDVHX (dual-pillar vehicle monitor with heater and collimation (2x neutron tubes))
 - Rapiscan SLDVHX1N (dual-pillar vehicle monitor with heater, collimation, and reduced neutron tubes (1x neutron tube))
- Ttm85x—All Rapiscan Rail RPMs
 - Ttm850 = Rapiscan SLDT (dual-pillar train monitor)
 - Ttm851 = Used for both:
 - Rapiscan SLDTX (dual-pillar rail monitor with collimation and 2x neutron tubes)
 - Rapiscan SLDTX1N (dual-pillar rail monitor with collimation and reduced neutron tubes (1x neutron tube))
- MDxxx—All Rapiscan Mobile RPMs
 - MDS134 = Rapiscan MDS134 and MDS134A (first-generation skid-mounted vehicle monitor)
 - MD134B or MDS134B = Rapiscan MDS134B (second-generation skid-mounted vehicle monitor)
 - MD134C or MDS134C = Rapiscan MDS134C (third-generation skid-mounted vehicle monitor)
 - M134R5 or MD134R5 = Rapiscan MD134R5 (fourth-generation skid-mounted vehicle monitor)

- M134R6 = Rapiscan MD134R6 (fifth-generation skid-mounted vehicle monitor)
- M134R10 = Rapiscan MD134R10 (sixth-generation skid-mounted vehicle monitor)
- M134R11 = Rapiscan MD134R11 (seventh-generation skid-mounted vehicle monitor)
- M134R12 = Rapiscan MD134R12 (eighth-generation skid-mounted vehicle monitor)
- M134R13 = Rapiscan MD134R13 (ninth-generation skid-mounted vehicle monitor)
- M134R15 = Rapiscan MD134R15 (tenth-generation skid-mounted vehicle monitor)
- CVM267—All Rapiscan Conveyor RPMs
 - CVM267 = Rapiscan SLDC (conveyor monitor)

A.2 Aspect RPMs

- YTR-1P = Aspect single-pillar pedestrian monitor (Yantar 1P)
- YTR1PX = Aspect single-pillar pedestrian monitor with collimation (Yantar 1P-X)
- YTR1P2 = Aspect single-pillar pedestrian monitor (Yantar 1P2)
- YT1P2X = Aspect single-pillar pedestrian monitor with collimation (Yantar 1P2-X)
- YTR1P3 = Aspect single-pillar pedestrian monitor (Yantar 1P3)
- YT1P3X = Aspect single-pillar pedestrian monitor with collimation (Yantar 1P3-X)
- YTR-2P = Aspect dual-pillar pedestrian monitor (Yantar 2P)
- YTR2PX = Aspect dual-pillar pedestrian monitor with collimation (Yantar 2P-X)
- YTR2P2 = Aspect dual-pillar pedestrian monitor (Yantar 2P2)
- YT2P2X = Aspect dual-pillar pedestrian monitor with collimation (Yantar 2P2- X)
- YTR2P3 = Aspect dual-pillar pedestrian monitor (Yantar 2P3)
- YT2P3X = Aspect dual-pillar pedestrian monitor with collimation (Yantar 2P3- X)
- YTR-1A = Aspect dual-pillar vehicle monitors (Yantar 1A)
- YTR1AX = Aspect dual-pillar vehicle monitors and collimation (Yantar 1A-X)
- YTR-2A = Aspect single-pillar vehicle monitor (Yantar 2A)
- YTR2AX = Aspect single-pillar vehicle monitor and collimation (Yantar 2A-X)
- YTR1A4 = Aspect dual-pillar vehicle monitor (Yantar 1A-04)
- YT1A4X = Aspect dual-pillar vehicle monitor with collimation (Yantar 1A-04-X)
- YTR-1U = Aspect single-pillar vehicle monitor, short (Yantar 1U)
- YTR1UX = Aspect single-pillar vehicle monitor, short with collimation (Yantar 1U-X)
- YTR-2U = Aspect dual-pillar vehicle monitor, short (Yantar 2U)
- YTR2UX = Aspect dual-pillar vehicle monitor, short with collimation (Yantar 2U-X)

- YTR1Zh = Aspect dual-pillar train monitors (Yantar 1Zh)
- YT1ZhX = Aspect dual-pillar train monitors with collimation (Yantar 1Zh-X)
- YTR2Zh = Aspect single-pillar trail monitor (Yantar 2Zh)
- YT2ZhX = Aspect single-pillar train monitors with collimation (Yantar 2Zh-X)
- YTR-PB = Aspect post-luggage monitor (Yantar PB)
- YTRPBX = Aspect post-luggage monitor with collimation (Yantar PB-X)
- YTR-MA = Aspect skid-mounted monitor for mobile application (Yantar MA)
- YTRMAX = Aspect skid-mounted monitor for mobile application with collimation (Yantar MA-X)

A.3 Polimaster RPMs

Special note on Polimaster RPMs: Polimaster RPMs do not allow for the standard NSDD daily file naming convention. Example file names are listed below.

- PM5000B-10 = Polimaster vehicle monitor
 - Example file name: L004 Vehicle Lane_2021-07-19
- PM5000P-03B = Polimaster pedestrian monitor
 - Example file name: L002 Pedestrian Lane_2021-07-17
- PM5200-01 = Polimaster skid-mounted monitor for mobile applications
 - Example file name: MDS 4_2020-08-19
 - Note: The “4” above denotes that this file is from a “Van 4.”

Appendix B: Daily File Naming Convention Quick Reference Guide

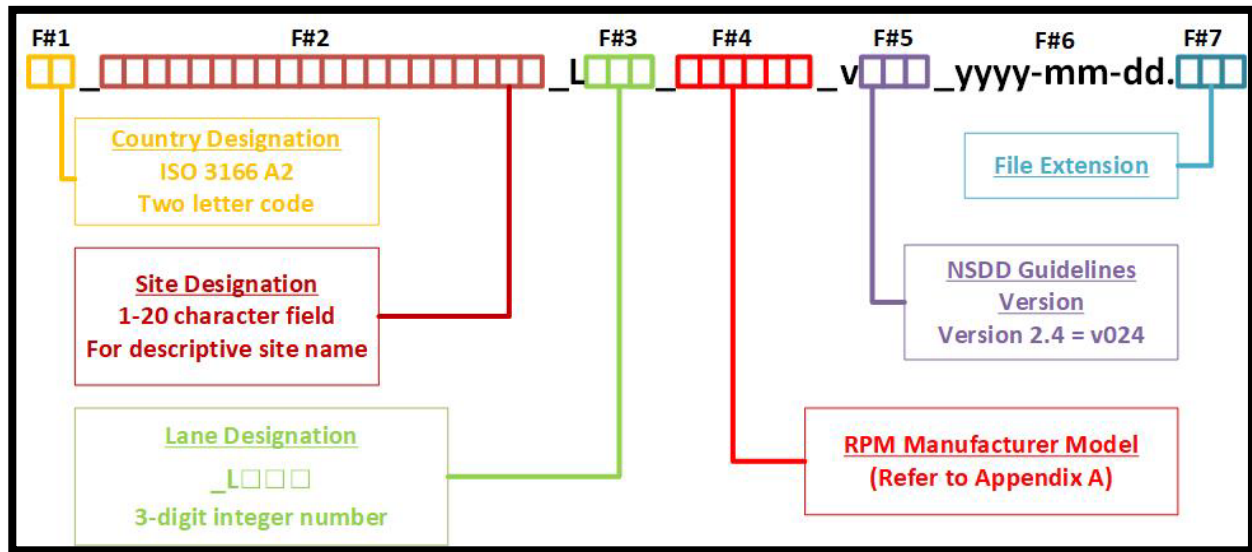


Figure B-1. Field descriptions of the required daily file name.

The following is an example of a daily file name (color corresponds to location).

- **RU_MoscowAP_L001_Tvm256_v024_2021-06-01.txt**

B-1. Field-by-Field Description

Note that each field is separated with an underscore (“_”).

B.1.1 Field 1

The first field in the file name is the country designation; length is 2 characters. The full list of codes can be found at <https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#search/code/>.

B.1.2 Field 2

- The second field is the **site designation**; length is 1 to 20 characters. This field will be determined by the NSDD CM and will be approved by configuration management.
- The site designation is an abbreviated port of entry type appended to the end of the site name (i.e., KuchurganVC, where VC is Vehicle Crossing). **Port of entry types include the following.**
 - **VC:** Vehicle Crossing
 - **SP:** Seaport
 - **AP:** Airport
 - **RC:** Rail Crossing
 - **FP:** Ferry Port

- **FC:** Ferry Crossing
- **MDS:** Mobile Detection System
- **PC:** Pedestrian Crossing
- **PP:** Passenger Port
- **CW:** Country Wide
- **RP:** River Port
- **WH:** Warehouse
- **TC:** Training Center
- **Other:** Other

B.1.3 Field 3

- The third field is the lane designation; length is **4** characters. Each portal at a site has a unique designation. This field will consist of a capital “L” followed by a three-digit number (e.g., **L000**, **L001**...up to **L999**).

B.1.4 Field 4

- The fourth field denotes the equipment.
- Each model of equipment shall have a unique descriptor that is determined by the configuration control board. Examples include the following.
 - **Tvm251** for a Rapiscan VM 250 RPM with heater
 - **YTR-1A** for an Aspect Yantar 1A
 - **PM5B10** for a Polimaster Vehicle RPM
- **Appendix A provides the list of equipment models** and the corresponding program-approved equipment field entry codes.

B.1.5 Field 5

- The fifth field is the version number; length is **4** characters.
- For Rapiscan RPMs, the designator shall be a lowercase “v” followed by a three-digit number. The three-digit number refers to the version of the "**Office of Nuclear Smuggling Detection and Deterrence NSDD Daily File Requirements Specification**" document's specification.
- For Aspect RPMs, the CAS software is hardcoded to use “v020” and is not editable.